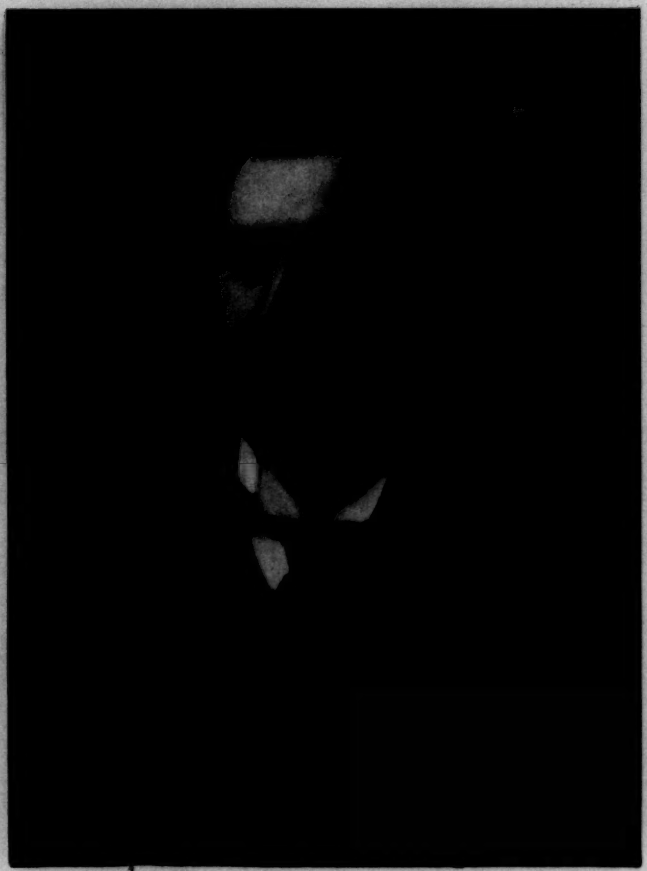
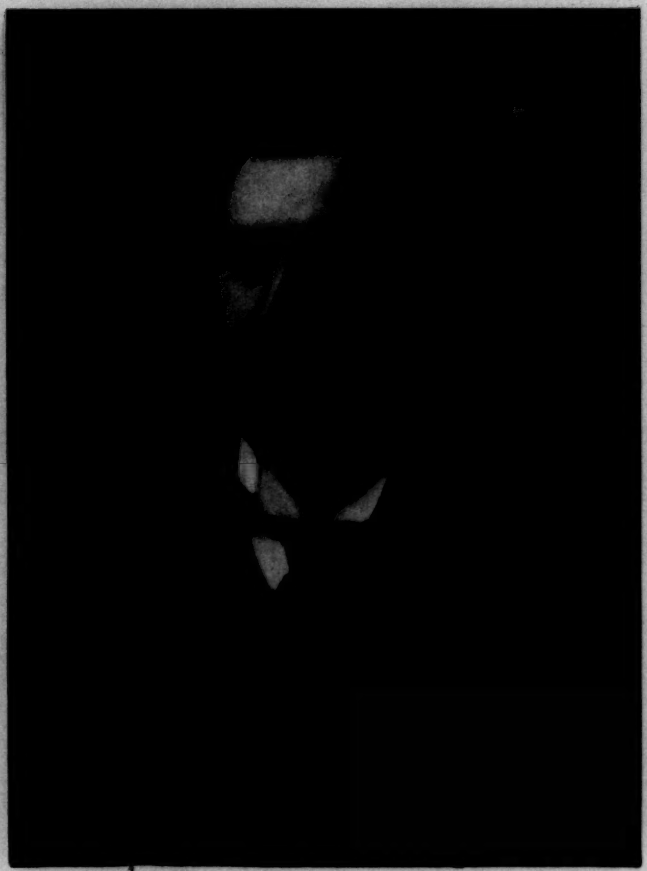


Very sincerely,
H. B. Adams



Very sincerely,
H. B. Adams

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1876—1901

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In Memory of

Herbert B. Adams

The inspiring teacher

The skilful editor

The devoted friend

The generous giver

Who as Fellow

Associate and Professor

Served this University

With dignity and distinction

From 1876 to 1901

A968

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HERBERT B. ADAMS

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH [1]

BY J. M. VINCENT

In presenting a memorial to the late Professor Herbert B. Adams, I stand as one among a large number who would be glad to bring forward their tributes of respect and affection. The ties which bound him to his contemporaries were numerous and varied. To his students he was an inspiring teacher and a faithful friend. To the world of educators he was an adviser whose opinions and coöperation were sought and shared by many. Consequently, numerous estimates of his work and character have already appeared in the periodical press; yet a biographical sketch may be in place, since materials for a description of his earlier life and academic history have recently come within my reach. Professor Adams himself had collected from time to time the chief items in his own career, and of these papers I have made free use. My only regret is that the matter was not left more in autobiographical form, so that it might be presented with the original charm of reminiscence.

Herbert Baxter Adams was born at Shutesbury (near Amherst), Massachusetts, April 16, 1850. His father was Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, a lumber merchant and selectman of Shutesbury, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Mass., 1634. His mother was Harriet Hastings, a descendant of Deacon Thomas Hastings, who settled in Watertown, Mass., 1634. Lieutenant

[1] An address presented before the American Historical Association at its meeting in Washington, D. C., December 30, 1901.

Thomas Hastings, of the Revolutionary army, was also a member of this family, and the race as a whole was of sound Puritan stock.

Herbert B. Adams prepared for Amherst College in the public schools of his adopted town of Amherst, whither his mother and two brothers removed after the father's death, which occurred September 7, 1856. The older brothers continued their studies at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; the eldest, Charles Dickinson Adams, was afterward graduated, at the head of his class, at Amherst College, 1863, and became a prominent and respected lawyer in New York City. He died March 20, 1889. The second brother, Henry Martyn Adams, went from Williston Seminary to Troy Polytechnic Institute and thence to West Point Military Acadamy, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1866. He now holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

At the suggestion of his elder brother, Herbert Adams entered Phillips Exeter Academy in the winter of 1867 and was graduated with honor in the class of 1868. He won the Porter Prize for the best entrance examination at Amherst College in the fall of that year and was graduated with the valedictory in 1872. The following year he taught Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Classical History at Williston Seminary, where he succeeded Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, now of New York, as teacher of the middle classical class. After a year at Williston he was encouraged by his elder brother to go abroad for higher studies and sailed for Germany to take up History. This was in fullfilment of a desire first conceived at Phillips Exeter Academy and strengthened at Amherst College. Young Adams acquired his taste for history from books given him at school by his elder brother and by early privileges, obtained as a sub-freshman, of drawing books from the library of Amherst College. President Julius H. Seelye confirmed this early historical bent of mind by a single lec-

ture on "History" in Adams' senior year, and it was President Seelye who originally gave him a written permit to use the College Library years before the boy entered the institution.

Adams said of his own life at Amherst: "My editorial connection with 'the Amherst Student' really gave a permanent bent to my life. I learned more real useful knowledge in that voluntary connection than in all other college means of training, in punctuation, composition, and rhetoric. To this day I can discern more lasting influences proceeding from that editorial den of mine at Amherst than from any other one college source. I have forgotten my mathematics, which I always hated, but in which I always ranked high by reason of my Exeter training, but I shall never forget how to revise other people's manuscript and read proof, although I hate that too." His private reading in college was chiefly in connection with the subjects upon which he had to write or debate. History was not a large part of his collegiate training and we might be a little surprised that he afterwards devoted his life to it. Of this he says himself: "Of history, we had nothing at all, after the freshman year when Smith's Manuals of Greece and Rome were studied in well-chosen selections." The impulse came later. "I remember in the philosophical course by the President of the College one remarkable lecture on the Philosophy of History. After rapidly reviewing the course of civilization, Dr. Seelye said that history was the grandest study in the world. That sentence decided my fate. I determined to devote myself to that grand subject. Up to that time I had no career in mind except journalism. I had written more or less for the "Amherst Record" and for the New York and Boston papers when I found a chance to do any reporting. But now my mind was quickly made up to pursue the 'grandest study in the world,' the recorded experience of mankind."

Before settling down in Germany, Adams studied French for some months at Lausanne, Switzerland, whither he had been directed by Professor Lalande, his French tutor at Williston Seminary, and by whom he was personally introduced to Professor Thébault, of the Lycée. After Lausanne there followed a few months of study and travel in Italy, and a second brief sojourn in Paris. Here he met his elder brother, who dissuaded him from further study in France, and urged him to take up German university life at once.

In January, 1874, he proceeded to Heidelberg with many pleasant anticipations, for the place had been graphically pictured to him by an Exeter fellow student. Here he met his Amherst College friend, John B. Clark, now professor in Columbia University, and with him heard the lectures of Wilhelm Ihne on Roman history; Kuno Fischer on German literature and philosophy; and Heinrich von Treitschke on politics. At Heidelberg, Adams lived in the family of the late Dr. Emil Otto, author of the well-known grammars, and with him studied and practiced German, at the same time making many acquaintances and good friends among German students. He continued also the daily practice of French conversation with Swiss students and in a Swiss family of his acquaintance. Thus passed the winter and summer of that academic year.

After a tour of North Germany and a visit to the Amherst men residing in Göttingen, Adams spent the winter semester of 1874-75 at the University of Berlin. The professors who interested him most were Ernst Curtius, who lectured on Greek art and archæology; Hermann Grimm, who illustrated early Christian and Italian art by familiar talks in the Royal Museum; Lepsius, who, in the same Museum, discoursed on Egyptology; Zeller, the historian of Greek philosophy; Droysen, who lectured on the French Revolution; and Treitschke, who had just come, with great éclat, from Heidelberg, and whom Adams, like many other students, had really followed to Berlin. The mentor and

friend of young Adams in Berlin was Dr. Elihu H. Root, a pupil of Helmholtz, and afterwards professor of physics in Amherst College.

In the summer of 1875, somewhat discouraged at the prospect of the expensive and protracted course of study necessary for the Doctor's degree in Berlin, Adams would have returned home to America and actually forwarded his books to Glasgow with that intent; but, while on a tour through Southern Germany, he received a generous letter from his elder brother, urging him to remain in Germany and finish what he had begun at Heidelberg. Accordingly, he returned for another year and, in the summer of 1876, under the guidance of Prof. J. C. Bluntschli, completed a definite course in Historical and Political Science. In these subjects he was examined by Bluntschli the statesman and Knies the economist, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the Political Science Faculty, July 14, 1876.

In a little old diary which Adams kept during this period there are interesting entries of his reading for this examination. Great sections of Bluntschli's *Staatslehre*, *Völkerrecht* and *Staatswörterbuch* were consumed from day to day. While reviewing his notes a month beforehand he writes, "Headache, scared over the prospect of exam." Hence we are prepared for the entry of July 13: "The die is cast. Studied until dinner. Am nervous—had a bad night. Loaf until 6 p. m. Examination from 6-8 p. m. *Summa cum laude!* Knies, Bluntschli, Erdmannsdörffer, Winkelmann, Stark, Ribbeck, Weil, and others present." On the 15th of July, Adams bade farewell to his professors and entered in his diary the comment: "Bluntschli a trump."

Through Bluntschli's personal influence and recommendation, Adams had been appointed, while still at Heidelberg, to the Fellowship in History at the Johns Hopkins University. It is interesting to note in this connection that about a year after Bluntschli's death (October 21, 1881), his private library was publicly presented (De-

cember 20, 1882) to the Johns Hopkins University by a group of German citizens of Baltimore, who thus contributed to a doubly patriotic object in presenting the library of a German statesman to an American school of Historical and Political Science. (See "Bluntschli, Lieber, and Laboulaye," and "Bluntschli's Life-Work" by H. B. Adams, privately printed in 1884 by John Murphy & Co.). This library was the first memorable, public gift to the new University.

When Dr. Adams came to Baltimore as Fellow in History, at the opening of the University in the fall of 1876, Dr. Austin Scott, a graduate of Yale University, 1869, and now President of Rutgers College, was in charge of the work in History. At that time he was the coadjutor of Mr. George Bancroft in the revision of his History of the United States and in the preparation of Bancroft's last great work on the Formation of the Constitution. Dr. Scott resided in Washington, but came to Baltimore once or twice a week for the conduct of a Seminary of American History, which used to meet in one of the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society. It was in connection with the work of this Seminary that Dr. Adams prepared his first printed monograph entitled, "Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth, or the History of the Accession of Public Lands by the Old Confederation." This was published in 1877 by the Maryland Historical Society as Fund Publication No. 11, and was afterward, in 1885, republished in revised form by the University. The monograph presents some of Dr. Adams' favorite subjects of study, in particular, the importance of our western territory as a necessary economic and historic basis for the American Union. George Washington's interest in western lands, in the Potomac Company (historic forerunner of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal), and in the project of a National University continued to influence Dr. Adams throughout his academic life. He believed most strongly in our first President's notion of a great School of Political

Science, midway between the North and the South, to which young men from both sections could come and, by friendly association, do away in some measure with what Washington called "local attachments and State prejudices."

The first work of Dr. Adams as a teacher in the Johns Hopkins University began while he was yet a Fellow. At first he had a class of two once a week and a class of one twice a week. Both were voluntary. The class of one was peripatetic and consisted of a park walk and a talk on American constitutional history with George M. Sharpe, (now Judge Sharpe, of Baltimore). The class of two studied the outlines of European history and met in one of the old buildings since torn down. The Register of the University for the third year, 1878-79, contains the first mention of his regular collegiate class work: "European History during the Middle Ages, four times weekly, first half year, with 14 students." At the same time, Dr. Scott's "Seminary of American History" met for advanced work once weekly, through the year, and enrolled 15 students. Adams was also actively connected with this.

In the spring of 1878, Dr. Adams was invited to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., to lecture to the first three regular classes of that new institution. He gave them written lectures on the History of Church and State, which he had originally prepared and had already given in part at the Johns Hopkins University in the previous year, to a semi-public audience of ladies and gentlemen. The invitation to Smith College was the beginning of Dr. Adams' academic promotion, for, when called to a professorship in Northampton, he was appointed at a lower salary an associate in history in Baltimore. He continued to hold both positions for some years, lecturing on history at Smith College during the spring term.

It was at a June commencement in Northampton that President Gilman once began his address with this pleasant introduction: "I know not what unseen ties may bind

Smith College and the Johns Hopkins University together, but I do know that they both have the same teacher of history, who, in his annual migrations from Northampton to Baltimore, brings us tidings of the beautiful, the true, and the good!'" This spring-time experience of Dr. Adams in the Connecticut Valley, only a few miles from his own home, he always looked back upon with the greatest pleasure.

In 1881, Edward A. Freeman visited America and spent some time in Baltimore lecturing at the Peabody Institute and at the Johns Hopkins University. He took much interest in the historical work of the University, and in an English Review and later in his book called "Impressions of the United States," Mr. Freeman said: "A young and growing school which still has difficulties to struggle against, may be glad of a good word on either side of the ocean. I cannot help mentioning the school which is now devoting itself to the special study of local institutions, a school which is spread over various parts of the Union, but which seems to have its special home in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, as one from which great things may be looked for. Nor can I help adding the name of my friend Mr. Herbert B. Adams as that of one who has done much for the work, and who, to me at least, specially represents it."

For several years after his visit to Baltimore and after his call to the historical professorship at Oxford, Mr. Freeman continued to write encouraging letters to Dr. Adams. In an article entitled "Mr. Freeman's Visit to Baltimore," he published an account of a great service rendered by Freeman and James Bryce to Maryland and the Maryland Historical Society. They visited the library of the Society and there were made acquainted with the character of the archives of the State. Afterwards each of the visitors wrote a letter regarding the importance of preserving and publishing the manuscript records of the Commonwealth. These opinions, made public by the

Historical Society and reinforced by prominent citizens and the whole Baltimore delegation to the legislature, were laid before the General Assembly, while a sharp newspaper campaign was conducted by Dr. Adams. The result was the removal of the colonial papers from Annapolis to Baltimore and the beginning of their publication at the expense of the State.

We see from Mr. Freeman's description the tendency of the Historical Seminary which Adams was quietly building up. At first it was held in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, then in a basement room of the Peabody Library, where he was allowed to collect and use books on English constitutional history. Shortly after Mr. Freeman's visit the Bluntschli library was received and thereafter both seminary and books were installed in handsome quarters on the University premises. In these rooms, since devoted to mineralogy, passed a large part of the stirring period of Adams' university career. It is to that seminary table, placed in the midst of a laboratory of books and literally lighted from above, that the recollections of the older generation of Hopkins historians return.

Adams himself was at this time deeply interested in the origin of New England towns and other local institutions, for which he made numerous original investigations. He derived the impulse, not from Freeman, but from a study of Sir Henry Maine and Von Maurer, first suggested by Professor Erdmannsdörffer in a Heidelberg seminary.

The researches of Adams' seminary progressed so vigorously that a regular form of publication was found desirable. In 1882, he began the issue of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." To give the enterprise an impulse, Mr. Freeman after his return to England wrote an "Introduction to American Institutional History." It was this phrase which was used by the Academic Council nearly ten years later in giving a title to Adams' professorial chair.

The value of the Studies was recognized at once. John Fiske, some years afterward, said: "In studying the local institutions of our different States I have been greatly helped by the Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Politics. . . . In the course of the pages below I have frequent occasion to acknowledge my indebtedness to these learned and some times profoundly suggestive monographs, but I cannot leave the subject without a special word of gratitude to my friend, Dr. Herbert B. Adams, editor of the series, for the noble work which he is doing in promoting the study of American history." The works of James Bryce and other writers upon American institutions are full of notes derived from the special monographs of this series.

When the Historical Studies were first started the idea was new, and at once attracted attention at home and abroad. The personal contributions of the editor were numerous, chiefly in the field of American institutional and educational history. These publications set the example in this country for original academic contributions to historical and political science in serial form. In twenty years such monographs and periodicals have increased to a wonderful degree, and all are adding something to the scientific and economic capital of the country, but we must look back to Adams as the leader of the movement.

In 1884, Dr. Adams joined with Justin Winsor, Andrew D. White, Charles Kendall Adams, Clarence W. Bowen, and others, in the organization of the American Historical Association. The record of his official connection is to be found in the long series of its publications. It is to be found also in the memories of a great number of his fellow members, but those who did not stand close to Adams in his life-time can scarcely realize the amount of time and attention which he devoted to the secretaryship, not only in preparation for its annual meetings, in the arrangement of programmes and addresses, but in the constant daily scrutiny of its business and progress. Notwithstanding

the fact that he was furnished with most efficient clerical assistance, there were always innumerable questions to be referred to him for decision, and it was close attention to this infinitude of detail which carried forward the work with smoothness and precision. But in all his work for the Historical Association, Adams was proudest of the part he took in obtaining for it a national charter in 1889. He regarded the connection with the Smithsonian Institution as a most important extension of usefulness and a union to be fostered and utilized with every care.

Adams' contributions to historical literature were chiefly monographic. In 1893, however, he brought out in two large octavo volumes the Life and Writings of Jared Sparks. He had been persuaded by the late Andrew P. Peabody and by the widow of Jared Sparks to undertake the examination of his voluminous papers. It was a laborious task. As editor of Washington's writings, the Diplomatic Correspondence, a long series of American Biographies, the North American Review, and the writings of Benjamin Franklin, Sparks left an embarrassment of riches for a review of his own life-work. I well recollect the vast collection of pamphlet cases and documentary files which filled for many years some of the closets in Adams' university office. It seemed an interminable labor even to prepare the material for use, for Sparks was a man who never threw away a letter, even if it were simply an invitation to a dinner. All this had to be sifted in the preparation of the volumes which were to show the characteristic activity of the man. Dr. George E. Ellis says of these books: "The just as well as the highest encomium upon the work of this biographer is spoken when we say in full sincerity that we can conceive that he would have from Mr. Sparks himself the warmest expression of approval and gratitude for the ability, fidelity, good taste and wise judgment with which he has wrought his exacting labor."[1]

[1] Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1894.

In 1887, Dr. Adams began to edit for the U. S. Bureau of Education a series of Contributions to American Educational History. These begin with a monograph on the College of William and Mary. In this he took occasion to put forward some of his own theories of higher education, with suggestions for its national promotion. He advocated the founding in Washington of a civil academy which should be, in matters of political science and civil service training, what West Point and Annapolis are in military and naval education. This idea was derived from old William and Mary College, the first school of history, politics and economics in this country. This is reinforced by Washington's plan of a National University midway between the North and the South, which seems in these days to be approaching a certain realization.

Dr. Adams further contributed to his educational series "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," and another elaborate report on the "Study of History in American Colleges and Universities." With the approval of successive commissioners of education, he arranged for a series of histories of higher education in the various States of the Union. These have been prepared by authors and sub-editors selected by himself, and of the thirty-two monographs all but three were completed at the time of his death. Adams also prepared for the same Bureau special monographs on popular education, particularly through summer schools in America and in Europe. University Extension in Great Britain and University Extension in America were also given a thorough treatment. His own interest in these forms of education had led him to lecture for several years before the Chautauqua Lake Assembly. His latest report on this subject was a monograph prepared for the Paris Exposition on "Popular Education in the United States." It may be said that in the educational domain, this field interested him in later years more than any other. On his desk he pinned a card containing the words of Jules Siegfried, Senator of France,

"the education of the people is the first duty of democracy."

Adams remained steadily in Baltimore for twenty-five years. He had every inducement to go to other institutions of learning, but for personal reasons preferred to remain where he began. At the time of the Chicago Exposition in 1893, he was offered the directorship of the Department of Liberal Arts, and at the same time he had offered him the professorship of history and the deanship of the graduate department of Chicago University. But with all due respect to the promising future there spread before him, he preferred to stay by the department of his first choice. It was while still in the harness which he had assumed in 1876 that he was first stricken down in 1899. He continued two years longer in the vain hope of restoration to activity, and died at Amherst, Mass., July 30, 1901.

To those who worked under Adams as students or assistants, the predominating note in his teaching was inspiration. This was not due to a profundity of thought in his lectures, which might create wonder and admiration for himself in a body of disciples. His lectures were, indeed, sound and interesting, but he was also continually pointing to more work to be done, more fields to be cultivated and more reputations to be made. At every opportunity he brought before his classes particularly the work of men who had gone out from the seminary. Reports of their successes or failures, their promotions or their publications, came before the young men almost daily until they became acquainted by name with the whole family of fellow investigators. Such things as these men did were within reach of the young aspirant, and the effect was to spur every man to do something worthy of that company and that university. The results were unequal, but the inspiration was universal and lasting.

This friendly counsel continued after men had gone out to fill positions in the professional world. He spared no pains in answering requests for advice, whether it related

to academic methods or private affairs. His numerous literary and editorial connections placed him in position to point out work to a large number of men, consequently his friendship became an ever-widening circle. The fact that he never married may have allowed him to take an undivided interest in his "boys," as he was wont to call the men who had gone out from his department.

In business affairs he was a man of thrift, but this permitted him to be useful to others. Many a student was the recipient of temporary economic aid, loaned unostentatiously and with a confidence rarely misplaced. He bought books freely for himself and for the seminary, and before his death presented his large private library to the University. Outside of a few family bequests he devoted his whole estate to public purposes. To the town of Amherst he gave his own home, as a memorial to his parents, and to Amherst College $2000 as a fund for the purchase of books. To the American Historical Association he left $5000 unconditionally. To the University which he served for twenty-five years he gave the balance of his estate to form the Herbert B. Adams Fund, the income of which must be devoted to the promotion of history, politics, and education.

Adams took a great interest in religion, especially as viewed from the historical standpoint. For many years he lectured upon the development of religious belief, tracing it through the Orient and the Hebrews into Christianity. This resulted in a wide catholicity of sentiment on his own part and a broad interpretation of the Christian doctrines. He was not a man who took a prominent part in the devotional side of religion, but was a constant member and attendant upon church services, and gave thought to his own belief. In a paper of some years ago I found a creed written in his own hand in which his beliefs and hopes are placed in an all-wise Providence, and in what may be called the broad essentials of Christian theology. At the time of his death he was a communicant in the Associate Congregational Church of Baltimore.

In practical work, his sympathies were bound by no single church, for he was constantly aiding the educational movements of all denominations. Ministers, priests, rabbis, committees from Christian associations and all sorts of workers were continually consulting with him in regard to social work. To these forms of religious activity he devoted many hours of his life.

This was a busy man who wore himself out at the age of fifty-one. One-half of his allotted time was devoted to preparation and one-half to the fulfilment of his life-work. We looked for a longer sojourn among us that he might continue activity through the prime of life and reap the honors and rewards of old age. But since it was otherwise decreed, I present on your behalf a feeble tribute to his memory.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS[1]

BY RICHARD T. ELY

It is far more difficult to give a clear and definite idea of the life-work of a man occupied in that general field of knowledge, called the humanities, than it is to present a succinct and precise account of the services of the one whose chosen field falls within the natural or exact sciences.

When we take up the careers of men like Darwin or Rowland, it is possible to give names and dates to great and very definite achievements which have brought fame to them and have pushed forward the boundaries of human knowledge. It is not easy to do this in the case of even the greatest names in the fields of history, philosophy, ethics, economics and politics. It is not a simple matter to tell the story of what the world owes to two of the greatest lights in its history, namely, Plato and Aristotle. Yet it is true that the general character of the civilization which surrounds us and the kind of culture which we enjoy are very largely the product of men whose work cannot be described in an enumeration of events with fixed dates. That which makes life worth living in our world cannot be presented in tabular form and the work of the men of exact science could not be done, and if it could be done, would not be worth while, had not the humanitarians preceded them and did they not in later times work with them. The work of the humanitarians—if we may be permitted to use that term in this connection—is pervasive,

[1] An address presented before the Johns Hopkins University, February 5, 1902.

general and its best features are not tangible in any literal sense.

Another difficulty is the absence of satisfactory criteria. It is, I presume, easy to detect the quack or impostor in physics and chemistry, and even in the general field of biology valuable work is apt to be recognized and duly appreciated in a few years, although it may be quite radical in its character. It is not always so easy to distinguish between a pretender and a great light in the humanities, and in economics and philosophy it may require a generation for the correct evaluation of the best work.

The character of the work which Dr. Adams accomplished, however, is of such a nature that a fair approximation to accuracy of judgment concerning it can be formed even now and those persons, competent to form a judgment, who are familiar with his life and services, will doubtless not have occasion hereafter to change materially their present opinions concerning him. But the difficulty of presentation is nevertheless a considerable one inasmuch as the work is so general and reaches out in so many directions. What is most valuable is in his case least tangible.

We have to consider in a sketch of Dr. Adams his work as a teacher, author, organizer, editor, and we desire to know the man behind the large and varied activity in these different directions. My aim will be to let him tell his own story, so far as may be, and also to let others in close connection with him express their views concerning him. I shall add something from my own very close personal association with him during the years from 1881 to 1892.

I am inclined to think that in no other writings did Dr. Adams reveal himself to the same extent that he did in three "privately printed" pamphlets. One giving a sketch of the career of his master, Bluntschli, is entitled simply "Bluntschli's Life Work." This was printed in 1884. The second printed in the same year is entitled "Bluntschli, Lieber and Laboulaye," and presents briefly the services

of these three men, distinguished for their work in public law. Dr. Adams was fond of quoting these words about them, written by Bluntschli: "Lieber in New York, Laboulaye in Paris and I in Heidelberg formed what Lieber used to call a scientific clover-leaf." The third pamphlet, the most personal of all, describes the life-work of his elder and dearly-loved brother, Charles Dickinson Adams, who was guide, philosopher and friend to him, taking in a measure the place of a father, as his father died when Herbert was only six years of age.

We feel that we must know something about a man's family as a foundation for our opinion concerning him. Our Dr. Adams belonged to what is called "The Thomas Adams" family of Amherst, and his mother to the Thomas Hastings family of the same place. In the sketch of his brother, just mentioned, Dr. Adams uses words in describing his family, which I shall quote, simply substituting Herbert Baxter for Charles Dickinson.

"Herbert Baxter Adams sprang from good New England stock, well known in various parts of the country for its native vigor and persistent energy. On his father's side he was descended from Henry Adams of Braintree (now Quincy), who came to this country with eight sons and one daughter in 1634. Of these only one son, Joseph Adams, remained in Braintree. He was the ancestor of John Adams, John Quincy, Charles Francis, and the entire Quincy line. The other seven brothers settled in various towns in eastern Massachusetts and from one of them, Edward Adams of Medfield, sprang the western Massachusetts branch of the numerous Adams tribe. The first settler in these parts was Thomas Adams, who lived in North Amherst, near Leverett. He was taxed in Amherst in 1740 for owning a mill and a negro. His three daughters were members of the First Church of Amherst. The eldest of his five sons, Asa, first took up a farm in 1759 on the edge of Shutesbury. The family retained church connections with Amherst and went with the

second parish upon its secession from the first. The aforesaid Asa Adams, his eldest son, Asa, and the latter's second son, Nathaniel Dickinson, were the immediate ancestors of Herbert Baxter Adams.

"On his mother's side Herbert Baxter Adams was descended from Deacon Thomas Hastings, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who like Henry Adams came to this country in 1634. Deacon Hastings was a Puritan offshoot of an old English family and was the ancestor of many branches of the Hastings tribe in this country. His son, Dr. Thomas Hastings, settled in Hatfield, and was the first physician for that town, for Northampton, Hadley, Deerfield, and the whole country round. He was also the first school teacher in Hatfield. He transmitted his name and medical practice to Dr. Thomas Hastings, Jr. From him descended three generations of men, each patriarch bearing the name of Thomas Hastings. The third was the father of Harriet Hastings, who married Nathaniel Dickinson Adams, December 1, 1836."[1]

Dr. Adams elsewhere in a sketch of his family describes his father in the following language: "A man of genial and quiet ways, but of great energy and untiring industry. Indeed the disease of which he died was induced, as was generally believed, by overwork. He was associated in the lumber business for many years, with his brother, under the firm name of S. & N. Adams. Ward Adams superintended the mill and manufacturing department, while Dickinson Adams attended to the outdoor work and to the finances of the concern. In his business relations he was prudent and farseeing, and in all his dealings scrupulously honest and exact. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and deeply interested in public affairs. In 1851 he held the office of selectman in his native town. . . . . He joined, in his youth, the Second Congregational Church of Amherst, in which he was a constant and devout worshipper, as was his father.

[1] Charles Dickinson Adams, pp. 4-6.

"His chief ambition in life was to provide a liberal education for his children. He used to encourage them in their studies by offering rewards, but things won or done were never afterwards praised or spoken of by him. He only incited them, by new rewards, to new endeavors. He was fond of calling upon his boys to recount in the evening what they had learned or done during the day at school, and of making them declaim in the presence of the family, and of friends who chanced to be present. Though a kind husband and indulgent father, he was withal strict, and at times severe. His children always stood somewhat in awe of him. If punished at school, they were sure of being punished at home. His wife never called him Dick [as did one or two of his early friends], but Dickinson, and he always called her Harriet. There was much of the Puritan in his character and composition. He stood up at family prayers, and religiously kept Saturday night. He was reserved with strangers, but given to hospitality and fond of social intercourse. He was plain, sometimes blunt of speech, and intolerant of deceit and everything narrow and low. In a word, he was an honest, upright, God-fearing man. He died at the age of 44, in the prime of his manhood and usefulness."[1]

We all can form easily a picture of the Thomas Adams family and of the early environment of young Herbert. The family belonged to what we may call the honest, industrious, God-fearing yeomanry, owning the land they cultivated, paying taxes to the State, interested in public affairs, withal independent in circumstances and character, respected in their communities but occupying no conspicuous position in State or Nation; forming, however, the soil, if we may so speak, out of which grow illustrious careers. The generation to which our Dr. Adams belonged carried to a higher point than ever before reached the family fortunes and fame and in this generation, honorable as have

[1] History of the Thomas Adams and Thomas Hastings Families, of Amherst, Massachusetts, pp. 51-53.

been the careers of his two brothers, one a successful lawyer in New York City and the other Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Engineers, no one else up to the present has done so much to contribute lustre to the Thomas Adams family as has Herbert Baxter Adams.

The elder brother, Charles Dickinson Adams (1839-1889) who was graduated at Amherst College at the head of the class of 1863, was the New York lawyer and the special counselor of our Dr. Adams. The younger one of his brothers, Henry Martyn (b. 1844) was graduated at the head of his class at West Point in 1866.

Herbert Baxter, the youngest of the family, was born in Shutesbury April 16, 1850, educated in the public schools at Amherst and at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at the head of his class at Amherst College in 1872. After serving as instructor in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, for one year, he went abroad and studied history and political science at Lausanne, Heidelberg and Berlin for three years. At Heidelberg he received the degree of Ph. D., *summa cum laude*, in 1876. His principal subject was political science, his subordinates history and economics, and his professors were Bluntschli, the professor of public law, Erdmannsdörffer, the historian, and Knies, the economist. When I was a student at Heidelberg a little later, I heard the name of Dr. Adams mentioned as one of the recent American students who had distinguished themselves. Bluntschli, the political scientist, not Erdmannsdörffer, the historian, was his master and he was always regarded by Bluntschli as a favorite pupil. I think that this circumstance throws a good deal of light on the career of Dr. Adams.

In the year 1876, when Dr. Adams completed his course of study at Heidelberg, the Johns Hopkins University began its illustrious history and he became a successful candidate for a fellowship, receiving the only one granted in history. After holding the fellowship for two years he was made associate in history, subsequently associate

professor and, finally in 1891, "Professor of American and Institutional History," holding this chair until his failing health compelled him to resign it in 1901, when he became professor emeritus.

During the years 1878-81 he was Lecturer on History at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and from 1888 to 1891 he held a similar position in "the College of Liberal Arts" of the Chautauqua system of education, but he retained at least an informal connection with the Chautauqua work after 1891 and his interest in that work was ever keen and appreciative.

In 1884, Dr. Adams was active in organizing the American Historical Association. Among his associates in this enterprise, Hon. Andrew D. White, President Charles K. Adams, and the late Professor Justin Winsor are prominently mentioned; but I think that no one else labored so assiduously as he in bringing together the men who founded this association, and it was quite natural that he should be chosen its first secretary; also, with his qualities, equally natural that he should hold the position until the sad condition of his health forced him to resign it in December, 1900; when he was made first vice-president and put in line for the presidency.

Dr. Adams's editorial activity was especially prominent among his various lines of work. Early in his university career, he founded the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," and had at the time of his death edited some forty volumes in this series. He was also editor, since 1887, of the series of monographs entitled "Contributions to American Educational History," published by the United States Bureau of Education. His own monographs were chiefly of an educational character and among them may be mentioned "The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities," "The College of William and Mary," "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia." Another one of his monographs bears the title "Maryland's Influence in Founding a Na-

tional Commonwealth"; and this monograph illustrates his keen interest and appreciation of his own environment in its historical, political, and social significance. But his largest work, and the only one issued in book form, was his "Life and Writings of Jared Sparks," published in 1893.

Dr. Adam's health began to fail noticeably about two years ago. The last time that I saw him was in December, 1899, when he was about to start on a voyage to Jamaica in search of health. He showed then comparatively few evidences of his physical breakdown, and I hoped, as did his other friends, that rest and change for a few months would restore him to health and old-time vigor. At the beginning of the academic year—1900-01—he resumed his duties at the Johns Hopkins, but it soon became apparent that he could not carry forward his work, and he became convinced that he must resign his position. The trustees, in accepting the resignation, passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of his eminent services, and as already stated he was made professor emeritus. In some remarks I made before the Northwestern Association of the Johns Hopkins Alumni on February 22, 1900, I ventured to express the hope that Dr. Adams would be spared for many years, and although less active than heretofore, might still render important services to education and history. In the last letter which I received from him he expressed the hope that he would be able to be of service to the department of history and political science in the Johns Hopkins University, watching its further development and assisting it with friendly counsel. But this was not to be. His malady was incurable, and he succumbed to it on July 30, 1901. Since his death, his will has revealed his devotion to the university with which his memory will ever be associated; for after making small bequests to Amherst College and the town of Amherst, and one of $5000 to the American Historical Association, the rest of his estate is left to the Johns Hopkins University as an "H. B. Adams" fund. Dr. Adams was never

married, and his will shows where his affections were placed.

A few years younger than Dr. Adams, I did not begin my work at the Johns Hopkins until the fall of 1881, when he was already Associate. I found him cordial, hopeful, and helpful. I soon discovered that capacity for leadership, for rallying men about him, to which I have already alluded as one of his prominent traits. I think that he was never so happy as when he was taking the initiative, either alone or associated with others, in the development of some new enterprise or the foundation of some new institution, whether this was a university club, a country school for boys, the Johns Hopkins studies, or any other one of various undertakings with which he was associated. and his gifts for leadership were recognized in other ways than those already mentioned. It was natural that he should early have been elected a trustee of Amherst College, that he should have been a trustee of the "Boys' Country School" of Baltimore, and an early secretary of the University Club of this city, as it also was that other important universities should have endeavored to draw him away from the Johns Hopkins by offers of important administrative positions. Some of these we discussed at great length; but although the temptation was once in particular very strong, in the end his allegiance and loyalty to the Johns Hopkins always triumphed.

As I recall his career, I feel that Dr. Adams must be given credit for inventiveness in large plans and boldness in the execution of them. He always had some plan for the further enlargement and improvement of his work at the Johns Hopkins, and he was ever cheerful and hopeful about the outcome of our development. I cannot recall a time in my eleven years of association with him when he was really despondent about the future.

How well do I recall the humble beginnings of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science—the mother of similar series in every part

of the United States. One day he came to me, showing two reprints of brief monographs, already used elsewhere in the proceedings of a local New England society, and outlining a plan for the "Studies." These reprints had been secured at trifling expense, and he had received promise of a small guarantee fund. These reprints did not present a very imposing appearance, and I fear that I did not respond to his suggestions with sufficient cheerfulness. But Dr. Adams was full of hope, and saw the future in what was insignificant. It has been said that these Studies do not contribute to "the gayety of nations." That must be admitted. But their service has been great. Everywhere in our broad land we find university men working at problems of historical and political scholarship, and also—a second thing—working to promote good citizenship; and for this condition of affairs a great deal is due to the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

I have already spoken of his work in connection with the American Historical Association, the beginnings of which, so far as they took place in his office, I followed with interest. But I must not forget to mention how helpful he proved to me when, with the coöperation of other economists, I was active in organizing the American Economic Association. We had the benefit of his cheerful counsel in the early days of our movement, and in September, 1885, at Saratoga, when our association was finally established, he was most helpful.

I often talked with Dr. Adams about his editorial work for the Bureau of Education, which began two years after the event just mentioned. His discussion of his plans and ideas showed that he always had at heart the advancement of education, and always the promotion of human welfare through education. Dr. Adams was always interested in efforts for the enlightenment of the masses and the amelioration of their condition; and I think that he must have been highly gratified when he received from

Chancellor George William Curtis the Regents' prize of the University of the State of New York for the best monograph on university extension.

It would take a long time to describe in full detail the varied activity of Dr. Adams in behalf of popular education as an agency for the advancement of working people and of the masses in general—in short, of society at large in so far as any need could be discovered or any want could be stimulated into existence. Even one who has followed this activity with interest is surprised by its extent when the various documents bearing on it are gathered together. Certainly this work occupied a prominent place in his thoughts as early as 1888 when he organized a course of twelve lectures on "The Progress of Labor," delivered in Woodberry and elsewhere. The lectures were given by twelve different men connected with the historical department of the Johns Hopkins University and the first was given by Dr. Adams himself. It is entitled "The Educational Movement among Working Men in England and America," and deals with the work of Thomas Arnold, Frederic Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, and especially Arnold Toynbee, as well as various experiments in the United States. Arnold Toynbee was a favorite with Dr. Adams and he took a special interest in the preparation of the monograph on that economic reformer by Mr. F. C. Montague and its publication in the "Seventh Series" of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Some account of this line of activity is given by Dr. Adams in his monograph "Public Educational Work in Baltimore," published in the seventeenth series of the Studies and bearing the motto, taken from Jules Siegfried, "Education of the people is the first duty of democracy." Dr. Adams believed in this thoroughly and was especially fond of the quotation which he took as the motto of the monograph in question. He also expressed in the following words a conviction which finally gained firm hold of him, even if he did not enter-

tain it at the outset of this kind of work: "It is the conviction of the writer that it is a mistaken zeal for university men to attempt to lecture to workingmen as such, or indeed to any class of people. University extension should be for citizens, without regard to their occupation."[1]

But Dr. Adams's interest in the wage-earners went beyond education—although that busied him chiefly—and he was always glad to describe sympathetically any efforts looking to their improvement. An illustration of this larger interest is afforded by his article in the *Christian Union* (now the *Outlook*) of June 6 and 13, 1889, on "Work among Workingwomen in Baltimore." These articles were republished with "Comparative Statistics" furnished by Hon. Carroll D. Wright as "Notes Supplementary to the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," No. 6.

Dr. Adams was not only a firm adherent of popular education but of public education. He would have popular education supported by town, city and State and the higher education by State and Nation. Jefferson, the founder of the University of Virginia, was thus one of his educational heroes and he would have gladly seen Washington's thought of a central educational institution of higher learning carried out by the national government. At heart he sympathized with the project of a National University at Washington, but feeling that now the time is either too late or too early for a realization of that project, he advocated strongly and certainly for a time hopefully a well-devised scheme for a national civil academy at Washington, designed to perform for the civil service a work analogous to that which West Point and Annapolis do for the Army and Navy respectively. In the monographs of the Bureau of Education which he edited he took particular pains to see that the work of the State Universities should be adequately presented and he consciously aimed to use whatever influence he had to build up the State Universi-

[1] "Public Educational Work in Baltimore," p. 12.

ties of the country. He believed in them and understood them as few men do who have lived only in the East. Those interested in this field of Dr. Adams's work will find it profitable to peruse the monographs which he wrote for the Bureau of Education on the College of William and Mary (1887) and Jefferson and the University of Virginia (1888).

Dr. Adams's studies took a wide range. Perhaps his historical work cannot be fully appreciated unless it is remembered that Bluntschli was his master and his principal subject at Heidelberg was political science. At Amherst, as he says, his historical training had been meager but he had heard President Seelye deliver what he styled a "remarkable lecture" on the "Philosophy of History" in which the lecturer spoke of history as "the grandest study in the world." That decided the fate of Dr. Adams, as he himself said, and he determined to devote himself to that grandest study.

But the strongest influence exercised on his growing mind was that of Bluntschli to whom history was merely a handmaid to politics. It was natural, therefore, that Dr. Adams should have an especially warm love for the political side of history and readily receive with approbation the utterance of Freeman, "History is Past Politics, and Politics are Present History," and adopt it as the motto of the "Studies" which he edited. Dr. Adams delighted in tracing in broad outlines the evolution of institutions and in showing the effect of their development on human well-being. He liked to find the original small germ of a political institution or something to mark the beginning of a large historical growth. He was pleased with the broad sweep of Bluntschli's life-work, "The Swiss Canton and the Welt-Staat," "these," said he, "are the beginning and the end of Bluntschli's scientific work, after he had emancipated himself from the dominion of Roman law by participation in the politics and legisla-

tion of his time."[1] I find significance also in the quotation from a letter to him from Bluntschli which Dr. Adams used as the motto of his brochure "Bluntschli's Life Work:" "The study of communal life in America, to which you are now devoting yourself, will certainly prove very fruitful. The community is a preparatory school for the State. The structure of republics has its foundation in the independence of communities."

I well remember Dr. Adams's delight in the "Beginnings" of the Historical Museum of this University, namely, a brick from the Joppa Court House, the first seat of law in Baltimore County, and a stone axe, also from Joppa. But he was interested in small details only in relation to large events and he, like Bluntschli, I am sure, had an ideal world-state as the goal of history.

Dr. Adams describes the introduction of American institutional history in the Johns Hopkins University in these words: "In the autumn of 1880, had already begun a new departure in historical instruction at the Johns Hopkins University in the introduction of American institutional history as a distinct branch of historical study. The idea was the outgrowth of a special interest in municipal history, first quickened in a seminary at Heidelberg, thence transplanted to Baltimore, where it was fostered by the reading of the writings of Sir Henry Maine, in connection with those of Carl Hegel, Mauer, Nasse, Waitz, Stubbs, and of the Harvard School of Anglo-Saxon law. The continuity of the Germanic village community in New England had originally been suggested to Sir Henry Maine by an article in the *Nation*, communicated by Professor W. F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin."[2]

Perhaps nowhere did Dr. Adams give a better expression to what was most central in his historical work than

[1] "Bluntschli, Lieber and Laboulaye," p. 9.

[2] "Study of History in American Colleges," by Herbert B. Adams, p. 173, No. 1, of "Contributions to American Educational History," Bureau of Education.

in the following words: "It is not enough to consider the founders of human institutions as standing apart and alone. Men should be viewed historically in their relation to society. Institutions are rarely the product of one man's original ideas. Suggestions have usually been taken from other men and other institutions. There is a subtle genealogy in human creations which is as complex as the relations of man to society and to past generations. Just as every individual human life is a long train of lives, carrying the hereditary forces of family and race—a ghostly train of progenitors, with their good or evil tendencies—so every human institution is the historical resultant of many individual forces, which the will-power of one man or one set of men has brought into effective combination at some opportune time."[1]

Nothing which had a human and public interest failed to attract Dr. Adams. Consequently we find an appreciation of the influence of the church as a great institution which led him to lecture on Church and State. Religion was a personal matter with him, and he was a church member, but it was also a great social institution which, as he truly held, no historian could neglect, if he would understand the forces which have made society what it is. He especially delighted in the social side of religion, i. e., religion revealing itself in shaping human destinies; the masculine forceful side of religion, and I well remember how enthusiastically he received the message of Fremantle's "The World as the Subject of Redemption." He felt that that was something really worth while.

In recalling what I remember about Dr. Adams, one thing that is especially prominent in my mind is his talent for discovering the capacities of young men. We were continually talking about "our boys"; and what has impressed me strongly in this connection has been his insight, his genius, in discovering talent where others did

[1] "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," Contributions to American Educational History, No. 2. Washington, 1888.

not see it, and the encouragement which he gave to concealed, covered-up, latent talent. I remember that years ago a gentleman who now is regarded by many as a leader in his own line told me that Dr. Adams was the first one to encourage him to believe that he could make something of himself. And is it not a great thing, a very great thing, in a teacher to see capacity, to nurse it gently in early and feeble days and help it bring forth fruit in maturity? Some teachers in their critical severity seem to have a repressing influence; but Dr. Adams was always positive and constructive in his work and consciously so. I believe that no one who ever studied under him will say that he ever felt repressed by him, but, on the contrary, every one will say that he felt encouraged in making the most of his talents.

We have now treated briefly the main features of a large life-work, a life-work which has entered through the Johns Hopkins University into the educational history of this country and will be felt as a force in the United States for many generations to come.

I must not close without giving you a few letters, written for the present occasion, showing the opinions of others, peculiarly qualified to speak, concerning the life and work of Dr. Adams. The first two letters are from ladies who belonged to Dr. Adams' classes in Smith College: The first one of these two is from Mrs. Minton Warren and reads as follows: "I fear I can be of little use to you, my memory being too fragmentary as to anecdotes, college songs, etc. If I could only have gotten hold of a certain note-book (alas! I failed to do so) I could have done a good deal in the line of supplying racy little memories of those delightful spring terms at Smith College, when the study of history received such an impulse from the Hopkins. Dr. Adams inspired great enthusiasm among the students there. Even I who am not a devotee of Clio look back on my course in Egyptian history as something uniquely pleasant and valuable. It was partly

due to Dr. Adams's personality and largely due to the fact that his method was broader than any we had encountered in preparatory schools. His lectures were the main thing, recitations counted for little, and he inspired us to do no end of reading outside. It all seemed very fascinating to us inexperienced Freshmen and he had the 'light touch' even in dealing with massive and sombre themes. He not only understood how to make popular lectures but also how to communicate his enthusiasm to his classes, as you know. The advent of Dr. Adams at Smith College in spring was an event which deserved to rank with all the other charming accompaniments of that season in the Connecticut valley. His young colleagues at the Hopkins—doubtless envious of these spring flittings—rallied him annually on his devotion to his tailor at this juncture and accused him of assuming unduly gorgeous plumage for this migration to the town of blue theology and blue stockings.

"Having been properly oblivious of such minor points in the professorial equipment, I can throw no light on this point, but I remember well that we dubbed him unanimously 'the Baltimore Oriole' and I always have associated this name with a picturesque yellow sun umbrella which he often unfurled and carried during the heated term.

"We respected him intensely in advance as a representative of *the* august University of our day; and his manner of dealing with us did not obliterate this proper mental attitude but our respect for him and certain others was worn 'with a difference.' It never involved an aching spine. Rigidity of pose was the last thing he would have assumed or imposed, and for this his fair disciples were properly grateful. Many young men are self-conscious and stiff in dealing with girls' classes: some are distressingly shy, others distantly cold. One I remember so consciously and conscientiously (and unnecessarily) Arctic that he was the laughing stock of the college. Dr. Adams,

on the contrary, was natural, easy, spontaneous, sparkling. His light touch redeemed the heaviest themes and he always remembered that we were young and—more important still—that he was young too. And this genius of youthfulness he carried in his heart to the end. With him intellectual alertness did not lead to intellectual aloofness; but great kindliness and bonhomie shone steadily in his keen, quick eyes, of which the prevailing punctuation mark was an irrepressible, irresistible twinkle.

"With all his sturdiness, he had a delicate fancy and this combined with a rare intuitive insight into character almost feminine contributed—with his boundless enthusiasm for work—to make him one of the successful teachers of our age."

The second, signed G. B., is as follows: "When Professor Adams came to Smith College, a young man, to give lectures to girls, it seems to me he was just jolly and just dignified enough. He believed in the girls, he did not talk down to them, and then and in after years he always spoke well of their abilities. I am sure he never turned a deaf ear to any one who later on applied to him for direction or advice in advanced study.

"I do not remember a tedious hour in his class-room. There was a forcefulness about his live, enthusiastic way of putting things that makes me know my ancient and modern history, to-day, after twenty years, more thoroughly than I know most of the things learned at Smith. There was nothing petty in his way of teaching. To girls fresh from schools where memorization and detail had been a large part of the history lessons, it was like getting up on mountain tops to hear him say, 'Take an approximate date, say 333 or 555 B. C., and fix a cluster of events around that'; or, 'it is about as valuable to know just where to look a thing up as to try to remember the thing itself.'

"The way he passed verdict upon one of my examination papers illustrates how nice and friendly and personal

and encouraging he took pains to be. Each of us had to hand in a series of paragraphs summarizing the Roman emperors. Under my name signed in the corner, he wrote *Tacita;* and I always felt that that word, hinting at a feminine mind that got things off *à la* Tacitus, was reward indeed.

"'There were giants in those days' in Smith College—Professor Adams, M. Stuart Phelps, Heloise Hersey, John B. Clark, and others, and it was due to them that the college struck a key-note of maturity and catholicity. We girls have become better citizens for having been taught by a man like Professor Adams rather than by a bookworm."

The third letter is from Dr. Adams's former student, Professor Frederick J. Turner, Director of the School of History in the University of Wisconsin. "You ask me for my impressions of Dr. Herbert B. Adams during the year which I spent under him at Johns Hopkins. I have always regarded that year as one of the most helpful years of my experience. Dr. Adams gave to me, as to so many other young students, an added enthusiasm for historical research and a definite desire to relate history to the present. He always took a personal and helpful interest in the men of his seminary, and I owe very much to his encouragement. It would not be easy to define the exact secret of Adams' strength. His greatest power did not lie in keenness of scholarship nor in the critical character of his investigations; but I have never seen a man who could surpass him in inspiring men with enthusiasm for serious historical work and in bringing out the best that was in them. The work which he did in forming and sustaining the American Historical Association in its earlier days was of the highest value to American scholarship; the Johns Hopkins Studies in History and Politics which he edited did very much to stimulate historical investigation in this country; and the band of men which he drew around him were not the least helpful elements to those

who did their graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University.

"His death was a real loss to the historical forces of the country; but he had already done the work of an inspiring teacher, and had occupied an important place among the men who laid the foundations of historical investigation in our own day in the United States."

Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, gives the following impressions: "I wish very much that I had time to give careful formulation to my estimate of Dr. Adams's gifts and services. As it is, I can give only a few hasty sentences to what I should like to dwell upon at length; but I do so with a cordiality of feeling which may, I hope, make up in part for the inadequate form.

"If I were to sum up my impression of Dr. Adams, I should call him a great Captain of Industry, a captain in the field of systematic and organized scholarship. I think all his pupils would accord him mastery in the formulation of historical inquiry, in the suggestive stimulation of research, in the communication of methods and ideals. His head was a veritable clearing house of ideas in the field of historical study, and no one ever seriously studied under him who did not get, in its most serviceable form, the modern ideals of work upon the sources; and not the ideals merely, but also a very definite principle of concrete application in daily study. The thesis work done under him may fairly be said to have set the pace for university work in history throughout the United States. That is the whole thing in a nutshell; and it makes a reputation which can never be justly obscured."

Next I will read a letter from his class-mate, Professor J. B. Clark, of Columbia University: "I have been for thirty years an admiring fellow student and friend of Professor Herbert Adams. I entered the class of 1872 at Amherst in the early part of its senior year. During the first recitation that I attended, which was in philosophy, having no previous knowledge of the men's comparative

standing, I singled out Mr. Adams as probably the leader of the class; and such he proved to be. The vigor of his intellect was so apparent that a brilliant career was universally predicted for him, and this impression of him was made on his fellow students and his teachers in Germany.

"It was my good fortune to have his company for some time at Heidelberg and to meet him at Zürich and at Dresden. Everywhere he made the same impression—that of a manly personality and a gifted intellect. The winning personal qualities which made his students his devoted friends had then the same effect on his associates and instructors. He was everywhere exceedingly popular. Honors came to him in college in the way of a long list of prizes and every one felt that they were justly awarded. His doctorate in Germany was won *summa cum laude*.

"This year the class of 1872 will hold its thirty years' reunion. He was President of the class and at all the earlier reunions was the principal figure. We shall all feel that our circle is sadly broken and that we have lost a leader and a brother. We take pride in the large work that he did, but, knowing him as we all have done, we feel that still more achievements were before him when he was suddenly taken from us. It will be a saddened company that will gather to recall the days and the men of 1872. No one can fill his place in that home circle."

Now I ask you to listen to this fine tribute from Mrs. Mary C. Adams, the widow of his brother, Charles Dickinson Adams: "Herbert's most striking family trait was his devotion to his mother. It was something unusual and I never saw anything more lovely. He was both son and daughter to her as long as she lived, and in death it was his wish to lie as closely by her side as possible.

"Herbert was reserved in speaking of his feelings but during those few days that he spent with us last summer, there was a little book of selections belonging to my mother in the room he occupied, and after he left I was

touched to see that in it he had marked so many passages on patience and cheerfulness and courage. I also noticed in his own home that the book he had always in hand was a little volume of Edward Rowland Sill's poems and he used laughingly to say 'I am going to be a poet myself some day.'

"His break-down was a terrible shock and surprise to him, and all its accompanying developments a most bitter trial, but he accepted it all in a truly Christian spirit, and the very graces he desired were his in a remarkable degree.

"It is a comfort to his friends that he was able to arrange things for himself precisely as he wished. It was almost amusing to see his jealousy of his independence, and he did arrange things down to the last detail. His mind was clear to the end, and the day he died he would be dressed and taken into the dining-room. His death came very suddenly and peacefully about half past six in the afternoon."

I use words quoted from his "In Memoriam" of his brother in describing his last resting place: "The burial was at Amherst, upon the quiet hillside, east of the Dickinson grove, with the warm sunlight streaming down the slope and across the valley to those beautiful hills, which had been the strength and inspiration of Dr. Adams's early years. A calm and restful spot it is, amid wide silence, under the great dome of Heaven. Upon Nature's heights there dawns

> 'A sense sublime
> Of something far more deeply interfused,
> Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
> And the round ocean and the living air,
> And the blue sky, and the deep heart of man.'"

May I read in conclusion a poem of Edward Rowland Sill, his favorite author in his last days. He must have often read it. It brings before us the pathos of a life cut

off when it should have been at its best, and also a noble note of triumphant resignation:

"A FOOLISH WISH."

"Why need I seek some burden small to bear
Before I go?
Will not a host of nobler souls be here,
Heaven's will to do?
Of stronger hands, unfailing, unafraid?
O silly soul! what matters my small aid
Before I go?

"I tried to find, that I might show to them,
Before I go,
The path of purer lives: the light was dim,—
I do not know
If I had found some footprints of the way;
It is too late their wandering feet to stay,
Before I go.

"I would have sung the rest some song of cheer,
Before I go;
But still the chords rang false; some jar of fear;
Some jangling woe.
And at the end I cannot weave one chord
To float into their hearts my last warm word,
Before I go.

"I would be satisfied if I might tell,
Before I go,
That one warm word, how I have loved them well,
Could they but know!
And would have gained for them some gleam of good;
Have sought it long; still seek—if but I could!
Before I go.

"'Tis a child's longing, on the beach at play:
'Before I go,'
He begs the beckoning mother, 'Let me stay
One shell to throw!'
'Tis coming night; the great sea climbs the shore,—
'Ah, let me toss one little pebble more,
Before I go!'"

OTHER TRIBUTES

HERBERT B. ADAMS

BY DANIEL C. GILMAN[1]

During the last few years a great deal of attention has been bestowed on American history. The enthusiasm awakened by the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 was perhaps the starting-point. At any rate, since that time our countrymen have seemed aware that their own history is well worth study in its local and its national aspects. The four volumes of Mr. Rhodes present the latest, and in some aspects, the best fruitage of recent investigation, though the period which it treats of is limited by the Civil War, its antecedents and its consequences—a period rich in lessons, but so fresh in the memories of living men that Mr. Rhodes's judicial mastery of the subject is a marvel. The earlier history by Henry Adams, McMaster's admirable work, Woodrow Wilson's current articles, Alexander Johnston's manual, and especially the writings of Roosevelt, Charles Francis Adams, James Schouler, John C. Ropes, John Fiske, Lodge, Eggleston, and several other historians, not to mention biographers, belong to this period.

Among those who have given an impulse to such studies Professor Herbert B. Adams is one of the most honorable and useful. He entered upon his academic service in the centennial year, when the educated young men of this country were alive to the unprecedented advantages then opened to them in the free life of a new university established in Baltimore. He came to Johns Hopkins fresh from the lecture-room at Heidelberg, of Bluntschli, by whom he had been taught to appreciate the value of insti-

[1] Written by the request of the editors of the *Outlook*, and published October 12, 1901.

tutions, the Church, the State, the family, the school, and to the end of his life institutional history was his favorite theme. He was at his best in the modern centuries and in Teutonic experience, but he was constantly seeking after the lessons of Chinese and Japanese civilization, and he was disposed to trace the origin of American ways, doctrines, and proceedings to their origin in Rome and Greece, and even in countries more ancient and remote.

He was so fortunate as to bring around him, from year to year, some of the ablest and brightest of recent college graduates. Jameson, now of Chicago, followed him from Amherst, and quickly showed the unerring aptitude for research, the wonderful memory, and the unswerving devotion to truth which have marked his subsequent career. Woodrow Wilson continued under Adams the studies that he had taken up elsewhere, and carried on those researches which soon resulted in his volume on The State, and led up to his distinction as a political philosopher who is also a master of literary style. Albert Shaw, the editor of the "Review of Reviews," was another brilliant scholar who was intimate with Adams and was quickened by his suggestive and inspiring mind. President Small, of Colby University, left a professor's chair to spend a year in Baltimore. Haskins and Turner, now honored leaders of historical studies in the University of Wisconsin, came under the same influence, and so did Vincent, who became an acknowledged authority in the institutional history of Switzerland; nor are these all who acknowledge the leadership of Adams and their obligations to his suggestiveness, his helpfulness, his knowledge, and his judgment.

I remember that Von Holst, after his lectures in Baltimore, said of Adams, "He ought to use more printer's ink." I doubt whether the remark was repeated to him, for certainly after the first years of his duties as a teacher he required no outside admonition, no foreign encouragement, to develop his power of publication. He began to print a series of monographs, which were called "Studies"

in historical and political science, some written by himself, many by his pupils, more by his friends. Nearly forty octavo volumes have been issued in this series, which after a time was divided, the shorter papers appearing at frequent intervals, usually monthly, the longer constituting extra volumes, which came out occasionally. I think that the idea of turning to public service the papers prepared by university students came to our Adams from an older Adams in an older university, for certainly the volume on Anglo-Saxon law, edited by Henry Adams, of Harvard, was the work of his advanced students, years previous to the work of the Baltimore seminary. Whatever the origin of this idea, its development is one of the noteworthy signs of intellectual life in American universities. "Studies" are now given to the press, far and near, in history, politics, economics, sociology, and in many departments of literary and linguistic research.

Nor did Dr. Adams confine his editorial attention to this field. He undertook to prepare for the United States Bureau of Education a series of historical papers on the progress of education in the several States of the Union. These were excellent summaries of local experience, usually made by a son of the State described, and all of them supervised by the editor.

Such were the works of our departed friend as teacher and editor. But he is entitled to equal praise for the part that he took in forming the American Historical Association, and in conducting its affairs until the time when his death drew nigh. He had the tact to discover and attract the lovers of American history and to persuade them of the advantages not only of co-operation, in the seclusion of their libraries, but also of communication with one another by word of mouth. The meetings have always included young and old, men and women, professors and students, writers and bibliographers—all and any who love to dwell upon the records of the past. For these meetings Dr. Adams devised the programmes, enlisted the speakers,

looked after the arrangements, kept the records, wrote the reports, and published the proceedings. It seems to me that he more than any other person is entitled to be known as the founder of the Association.

Of these triple threads the strand of his life was made up. He never married, and after the death of his mother, to whom he was devoted, he knew nothing of the pleasures of a home. He dwelt among his living and his departed friends, his students and his colleagues, his papers and his books. His ways were cheerful, his step was brisk, his voice was clear and penetrating, his eyes were bright, his humor was spontaneous and frolicsome. His Christian faith was sincere and simple, free from bigotry and formality, outwardly shown by his conformity to the ways in which his fathers and forefathers walked. He was an out-and-out New Englander, versatile, practical, helpful, the worshiper of God and the lover of his fellow-man. There will be in Baltimore other teachers of American and institutional history, perhaps more learned, perhaps more philosophical, but there will be none more timely, none more useful, none more beloved than Herbert B. Adams, fellow, associate, associate professor, and professor in the Johns Hopkins University from 1876 to 1901. Another writer has said of him that "without being in any sense a great man, he was one of the most useful and productive teachers of history we have ever had; his methods were fresh and invigorating; his influence on his men was stimulating, and he really initiated a very distinct movement in contemporary historical study in this country."

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held in October, 1901, Mr. James F. Rhodes spoke of the death of Mr. Adams as follows:[1]

[1] Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for October, 1901.

"On meeting Mr. Gilman this summer, and telling him that the duty of saying a few words about Herbert B. Adams had been assigned to me, I asked him whether he could not be present at this meeting to speak of Mr. Adams as a teacher. Other engagements have prevented this visit, but he has sent me his tribute, which I take pleasure in reading.

"'In many ways Herbert B. Adams was remarkable as a teacher. The task that fell to his lot was the organization, when he was a very young man, and the maintenance during twenty-five years, of a seminary for advanced students—college graduates for the most part—in historical and political science. There was no precedent for him to follow. As a student at Heidelberg he had become acquainted with the methods of the German *Seminar;* he knew what excellent papers upon Anglo-Saxon institutions had been prepared at Harvard under the leadership of Professor Henry Adams in the too brief period of his professorship. Dr. Austin Scott, now President of Rutgers College, and then an adjunct of Mr. George Bancroft, initiated at the Johns Hopkins University instruction in American history, assembling in the stately chairs of the Maryland Historical Society around the library table, a company of bright and well-educated young men, to whom this kind of instruction was an intellectual illumination. When Dr. Adams succeeded Dr. Scott, he developed these methods, and introduced many that were new. In the first place, he collected a good library. Bluntschli's library was bought by the German citizens of Baltimore and presented to the University. Other books were given and purchased, and for this purpose Dr. Adams freely expended his own means. Next, he selected excellent aids as Fellows, Assistants and Associates, one of the very best being Professor J. F. Jameson. He employed every pedagogical agency—recitations, lectures, conferences, private interviews, co-operative researches, publications—any method which promised fruit. He did not overlook nor

underestimate the value of studies in ancient or mediæval history; indeed, he loved to make excursions into the oriental domain, and true to his puritan ancestry, he was particularly interested in the history of religion. But his preference is indicated by the chair that was allotted to him, the professorship of American and Institutional History. The voluminous series of papers which he edited and inspired are almost all of them contributions to this department of research. His example has been followed by his pupils and by others, so that a vast amount of material has been collected and sent forth for future historians. John Fiske made generous acknowledgments of this service; so did Freeman and Bryce. Another series of papers that he edited was devoted to the history of education in the several States of the Union.

"'Very few of the teachers that I have known (I am still quoting Mr. Gilman) have been so suggestive and inspiring as Professor Adams. It was not his learning that attracted students; many professors have surpassed him in erudition. It was not his eloquence as a lecturer nor his style as a writer that charmed his pupils. He was indifferent to "good form"—or if not indifferent he regarded form as quite secondary to material. I do not mean to imply that he was a negligent writer or teacher. His voice was clear and ringing; he always held the attention of his hearers; his writings were clear and vigorous, absolutely free from exaggeration and pretence. His distinction, however, rested upon other qualities. He had rare insight into the intellectual qualities of those who came near to him. He would warn them off of fields which he knew they could not cultivate. He would open the doors to treasures which his scholars could appreciate. Thus he became the guide of some of the brightest of the younger teachers of American history. A mere list of those whom he influenced would be better than any eulogy of mine.

"'His unfailing cheerfulness and good nature made him

an attractive companion and teacher. He was never downcast, not even when the sad summons came to him that his days were numbered—that he was only "as old as his arteries," and that they were betraying the effects of age. He loved good stories, striking illustrations, vivid examples. He believed in the diffusion of knowledge as much as in its advancement. He worked hard by day and by night, seeking no personal gains, but laboring constantly for others, and for "the good of the cause." He died in the harness and he left his books, pamphlets, papers, and most of the modest accumulations of his lifetime to the University which he had served so well, and of which he was so distinguished an ornament.'"

Mr. Rhodes continued:

"I will add a word of my own concerning Adams' connection with the American Historical Association, in which capacity I knew him best. He had more to do with the founding and conduct of that Association than any other one man, and its present extent and usefulness is a monument in his memory. Chosen Secretary in 1884, the year in which it was organized, he held the position until his ill health compelled his resignation at the Detroit meeting in 1900. In the early days of the Association, when the meetings were held pretty constantly at Washington, the necessities of the organization required Adams to put himself forward, and it used to be said that he ran the Association, but after events showed that this prominence came from no desire to arrogate power. When with continued existence the interest in the Association increased and the meetings were held in various cities, and the chairman of the program committee and the chairman of the committee of arrangement did the work which made the meetings successes, Mr. Adams, with excess of modesty, remained in the background, although his delight at the prosperity of the Association was plainly evident. In the meetings of the Council he was effective, and when once a contest begun in amity threatened to become fierce he

was a peacemaker of the best sort. Chosen First Vice-President at the Detroit meeting he would in his turn have succeeded to the presidency at the December assembling of this year."

At the same meeting, Dr. James Schouler, in speaking of the death of John Fiske, said:

"Eager to keep pace with the latest erudition, he (Fiske) made good use of University monographs, and those especially of the Johns Hopkins series, projected and brought out under the immediate inspiration and direction of Professor Herbert B. Adams, that highly successful educator, our late associate member, who died untimely in the same month with Dr. Fiske, and whom I personally mourn as one of the most loyal and lovable of friends."

In the twenty-sixth annual report of President Gilman to the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University there was published the following tribute to Professor Adams:

"As the year is closing, another sorrow has come upon us, the death of our valued associate, Professor Herbert B. Adams.

"His health broke down nearly two years ago, and twice he sought recovery by visiting, in the winter, a more congenial climate in the south—but he only found temporary relief. Under the burden of failing powers he resigned his professorship in the middle of the winter, and gave to the university his very valuable collection of books and pamphlets, prints and papers, pertaining to American History and Education. The resolutions which were adopted at that time by the Trustees now read as an obituary. Their appreciation of his prolonged and important services is expressed in the following words, which were publicly read in our assembly on the twenty-second of February:

"The services of Professor Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D., who by reason of ill health now gives up the Professorship of American and Institutional History, after a continuous residence among us of twenty-five years, will always be remembered with admiration, affection and gratitude.

"His ability as a teacher, an editor, and a promoter of education has given him national distinction, and the books, pamphlets and pictures which he has collected and given to the university will continually inspire and instruct our students, and will be an enduring memorial of the wide range of his scholarship and sympathies.

"Professor Adams was one of the most fertile, versatile, suggestive, and inspiring of teachers. He joined our society, at the beginning, as one of a selected company of twenty Fellows, and his relations to the university were unbroken so long as his health continued. He rose from one position to another until he became the acknowledged head of the department of Historical and Political Science, the Professor of American and Institutional History. Many of the brightest students who have been enrolled on our catalogues chose to follow his courses, and they all stand ready to acknowledge with gratitude the guidance and encouragement received from this enthusiastic teacher.

"His services were not restricted to the class-room. As the editor of the historical studies of the Johns Hopkins University, he brought out a very large number of useful contributions to American History. Most of his own writings are contained in this series, the most remarkable being his inquiry into the origin of the public land policy of the United States. As the editor of a series of monographs published by the United States Bureau of Education, he elicited an important series of memoirs upon the progress of education in various States of the union. His Life of Jared Sparks, the historian, for whom he had a high appreciation, should also be mentioned. To the entire country he rendered a much greater service by initiating the American Historical Association, and by acting as its Secretary until declining powers compelled him to ask release. He was often called upon to lecture

before other colleges and to deliver addresses on public occasions. To the principles of university extension he was strongly devoted, and he was one of the earliest to initiate in this country methods of reaching, with definitely organized courses of instruction, classes made up of those who are otherwise unconnected with the higher institutions of learning. The university has had no officer more loyal to its reputation, or more ready to serve it than Professor Adams. He was a faithful friend, an inspiring teacher, a good man."

PROFESSOR HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS[1]

BY B. J. RAMAGE.

In the death, last summer, of Professor Adams, at the early age of fifty-one, the cause of higher education sustained the loss of a good man, and historical investigation one of its most inspiring and suggestive guides. Endowed with broad sympathies and liberal attainments, he did a great work in popularizing original investigation in the field of American institutional history, and, as founder and head of the Department of History and Politics at the Johns Hopkins University (a position he held until declining health caused him to relinquish it about a year ago), Dr. Adams, exerted a wide influence on the progress of university training in the United States. This he accomplished quite as much by his engaging manners as by any pre-eminent scholarship. A natural enthusiast, he imparted to others some of the devotion he manifested in regard to his own specialty, while the position he occupied brought him in contact with young men from all parts of

[1] Extract from an article published in the *American Historical Magazine*, October, 1901.

America. These will always remember with grateful appreciation his generous interest, his ever-ready coöperation and friendship.

Few American teachers more clearly recognized the value of close personal relations with his students. In Dr. Adams the man overshadowed the professor. He did not hedge himself about with the artificial formalities which are far too frequently characteristic of those who direct the training of the young, but was perfectly free and unrestrained in his relations with those studying under him. These traits were due quite as much to education as to inheritance, for travel and association gave him a wide and varied acquaintance, to say nothing of the catholic, uplifting influences he received from the faithful study of the poets.

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It is scarcely too much to say that the revival of interest in local history at the South is contemporaneous with the professorial career of Dr. Adams, and in this regard that section owes him a lasting debt of gratitude. He never failed to call attention to the importance of preserving ancient records and letters, whilst the tardy activity of more than one commonwealth south of the Potomac in such matters as manuscript commissions, as well as the growing number of books devoted to southern history, may be traced in no small measure to the influence of the gentle spirit that has so recently passed away. But the interest of Dr. Adams in American history was limited to no section of the country. North, South, East and West all received the impress of his alert initiative and intelligent leadership. But Dr. Adams will not live so much as editor and scholar as teacher and inspirer, and in this respect it must be said in concluding that his career directs renewed attention to one of the ironies of a career such as his. Many less worthy men leave behind them at least one or two volumes to perpetuate their memory; but to him

him who performs the often nobler task of inciting others to activity and helping them occasionally even to fame, there seldom comes any reward greater and more lasting than that of the affectionate regard of the disciple. After all, however, this is not without its compensation, for the reward comes to the living rather than to the dead. And in the case of Dr. Adams rarely did so young an instructor retain so widespread and loyal an attachment from former students, and they in turn—"the boys," as he always loved to call them—even after years of separation, ever felt confident that in him they always had a steadfast friend and ally.

RESOLUTIONS

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Detroit in December, 1900, the resignation of Secretary H. B. Adams was received and the following minute was adopted:

"Recognizing with reluctance the necessity of accepting the resignation of Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the office of secretary, on account of his continued ill health, the Association desires to place upon its records an expression of its high appreciation of his services.

"Secretary of the Association from its beginning, no one had more to do than he with its founding and successful organization, nor has anyone given greater aid, with wise counsel and generous loyalty, to its expanding usefulness. Ever ready for any labor, however great, open-minded toward every suggestion of new possibilities, always forgetful of himself and mindful only of the interests of the Association, he has been during these years a most efficient officer. The Association regrets that this connection, so

useful to itself, is now terminated, and is glad to believe that, in some new capacity, it may still have the advantage of his counsels.

"The secretary is instructed to send to Mr. Adams a copy of this minute, and to convey to him the most hearty esteem of the members of the Association, and their best wishes for the future."

A beautifully engrossed copy remains in the Library of the Johns Hopkins University.

At the annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., in December, 1901, the following resolution touching the death of Professor Adams, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Association hereby express its profound sorrow for the death of its First Vice President and, until the regular meeting in 1900, its Secretary since its organization, Professor Herbert B. Adams, whose career has been a splendid example of productive scholarship and professional devotion, whose work in the training of investigators and the teaching of teachers deserves the most grateful recognition, and whose loss comes as a personal bereavement to so many of his students and co-workers.

TRUSTEES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR ADAMS

At the meeting of the Trustees, held February 4, the following minute was adopted:

"The Board of Trustees, to its great regret, is compelled to accept the resignation of Professor Herbert B. Adams, Professor of American and Institutional History, at his own request, on account of prolonged ill health; and the President of the Board is requested to appoint a committee to address a letter to Professor Adams, acquainting him

with the appreciation of the Board of his long and valuable services, accepting his generous gift of books and pictures, and proposing to enrol his name as Professor Emeritus."

The following minute was subsequently adopted by the Trustees:

"The services of Professor Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D., who by reason of ill health now gives up the Professorship of American and Institutional History, after a continuous residence among us of twenty-five years, will always be remembered with admiration, affection, and gratitude.

"His ability as a teacher, an editor, and a promoter of education has given him national distinction, and the books, pamphlets, and pictures which he has collected and given to the University will continually inspire and instruct our students, and will be an enduring memorial of the wide range of his scholarship and sympathies."

It was ordered by the Trustees that this minute be publicly read on the twenty-second of February, and that a suitable inscription be placed in the room where he has lectured, commemorative of his services and gifts.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the first meeting of the Johns Hopkins University Historical and Political Science Association, October 11, 1901, the members remained standing while the following memorials were offered for record in the minutes:

Since the last meeting of this Association two of its leaders have been taken away by death.

Professor Herbert B. Adams, who for nearly twenty-five years stood at the head of the Department of History, Economics and Politics, died at Amherst, Mass., July 30,

1901. Although more elaborate memorials are in preparation on behalf of the University at large, this Association cannot enter upon the duties of a new year without a word in remembrance of the founder of its activities. Regarding this as one of the most important features of the work Professor Adams was most faithful in attendance upon these meetings, so long as his health would permit. His words of encouragement or criticism were constant sources of inspiration to students and instructors. His interest in this department of research was such that he left the greater part of his estate to the University with the desire that it be used for the furtherance of these kindred studies.

Resolved, That this Association by rising vote enter upon the records its appreciation of the great services of Herbert B. Adams to this University and to historical scholarship in general, and offer its tribute to his memory as a wise counsellor and generous friend.

Associate Professor Sidney Sherwood, after a brief illness, died August 5, 1901, at Ballston, New York.

Dr. Sherwood joined this Association in 1888 as a graduate student and continued to be a member until he received his Doctor's degree in 1891. After one year's residence as instructor in the University of Pennsylvania he returned to Baltimore and remained in this University until his death. For twelve years he was indentified with this body and looked forward to continued activity within these walls. He has been taken away in the strength of his days and the Department has lost a valued teacher and faithful friend whose absence will be keenly felt.

This Association by rising vote desires to express its great sorrow in the death of Sidney Sherwood and to extend to Mrs. Sherwood and her family the deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The pages which follow, contain a record of the publications of the graduates and contributing members of the Department of History, Politics and Economics during twenty-five years of its existence. This has been made as complete as conditions would permit, but the compilation is select rather than exhaustive. Throughout the whole period it has been the practice to keep an index of the writings of the men connected with the department and from time to time to print the latest results. In January, 1901, Professor Adams sent out a letter requesting full returns from the beginning. The responses were, as a rule, prompt and carefully prepared, but occasionally some member could not be reached, or failed to respond. Doubtless other omissions and errors have escaped the vigilance of the compilers, but it is safe to say that the chief work of the department has been here incorporated.

The bibliography terminates with the academic year ending June, 1901. It was the intention to publish it in October of the same year, but the death of Professor Adams caused a postponement until a suitable memorial meeting could be held. This occurred on February 5, 1902, in the Donovan Room of McCoy Hall, at which time the address was delivered by Professor Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin.

This bibliography, therefore, becomes now a fitting contribution to a memorial volume. It covers the whole period of Professor Adams' active connection with the University. It represents the intellectual activity of men who grew up with him, or under him, during quarter of a century. To most of these he was an acknowledged inspiration, and, in the order of the record, by a coincidence as singular as it is significant, his name leads all the rest.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
HISTORY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
1876–1901

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†**HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS.** Ph. D., Heidelberg, 1876; Fellow, Johns Hopkins University, 1876–1878; Associate, 1878–1883; Associate Professor, 1883–1891; LL. D., University of Alabama, 1891, Amherst College, 1899; Professor, 1892–1900; Editor, Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, 1882–; Editor, Contributions to American Educational History, Bureau of Education, 1888–; Secretary, American Historical Association, 1884–1900; Professor Emeritus, J. H. U., 1901. Died, July 30, 1901.

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